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THANATOPSIS.

To him who in the face of Nature holds communion with her visible forms, she speaks a certain language; for his gayer hours are but a voice of gladness, and a smile and eloquence of beauty, and his gloom but a darker mourning, with a mild and leading sympathy, that steals away their sharpness ere he is aware. When this last light of life is about to expire, it shines a bright torch from heaven; that even the world is to be seen as a bright and cheering scene, with no black shadows to trouble and dismay the agonizing spirit, that even his enemies are to be seen as his friends, and pity his calamities.

And, lo! each human trace, vanishing from this individual being, thou shalt go down with the elements; to be a brother to the insensible rock, and to the sluggish cloud, and the rude swain; to be a brother to the oak that grows, and the oak that sheds its roots abroad, and pierce thy soul.

Not to thine eternal resting place shalt thou retire, altho' thou couldst thou with such patriarchs of the infant world, with kings, the powerful of the earth, the wise, the good, the fair forms, and hoary heads of age past, all in one mighty sepulchre.—The hills rock robed and ancient as the sun—the vales stretching in pensile rivers between; the venerable woods—rivers that move in majesty, the complaining brooks that make the meadows green; and, poured round all,

Old oceans gray and melancholy waste,—are but the solemn decorations all of the great tomb of man. The golden sun, the planets, all the infinite host of heaven, are shining on the sad abodes of death, through the lapse of ages. All that tread the globe are but a handful to the tribes that slumber in its bosom.—Take the wings of morning—burst the Barcan desert pierce, or lose thyself in the continuous woods; where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound, save his own dashings, yet, the dead are there: and millions in those solitudes, since first the flight of years began, have laid their bones in their last sleep—the dead reign there alone. No sabbath rest, no holiday, no vacation, is needed by the living, and no friend. Take notice of thy departure! All that breathe will share thy destiny. The gray will laugh when thou art gone, the solemn brood of care plod on, and each one as before will chase his favorite phantom; yet all these shall feel their death, and their employments, and shall come.

And make their bed with thee. As the long train of ages glide away, the sons of men, the youth in life's green spring and he who goes in the full strength of manhood and maid, and the sweet babe and the gray-headed man, shall one by one be gathered to thy side, by those who in their turn shall follow thee.

So live that when thy summons comes to join the innumerable caravan, that moves to the mysterious realm, where each shall take his chamber in the silent halls of death, thou go not like the quarry slave at night, scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed by an ever-softening trait, approach thy grave, like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

CALVIN'S CHARACTER.

AS DRAWN BY HIMSELF.

Content with my humble fortune, my attention to frugality has prevented me from being a burden to any body. I remain tranquil in my station; and have even given up a part of the moderate salary assigned to me, instead of asking for any increase. I devote all my care, labor, and study, not only to the service of this church, to which I am peculiarly bound, but to the assistance of all the churches, by every means in my power. I so discharge my office of a teacher, that no ambition may appear in my extreme faithfulness and diligence. I devour numerous griefs, and endure the rudeness of many, but my liberty is uncontrolled by the power of any man. I do not indulge the great by flattery; I fear not to give offence; no prosperity has hitherto inflated me; while I have intrepidly borne the many severe storms by which I have been tossed, till by the singular mercy of God I emerged from them. I live affably with my equals, and endeavor faithfully to discharge my friendships.

HIS PERSON AND MIND.

"Calvin," says Beza, "was of middling stature, of a pale and dark complexion; his eyes, which betokened the sagacity of his intellect, retained their brilliancy to the last.—In conformity with his singular modesty, he observed in his dress a just medium between over-nicety and slovenliness; in like manner with regard to his diet, as he was far removed

from luxury, so on the other hand his frugality was decent. He ate but little, and for many years together took but one meal a day, alleging his bad digestion. He gave but little time to sleep. His memory was almost incredible, inasmuch that he would immediately recognize persons whom he had seen but once, and that many years previously. When employed in dictating he could resume the thread of his discourse without being prompted, after having been interrupted for several hours, and though overwhelmed with business, he never forgot any thing appertaining to his office. His judgment was so exact, that it often bore to appearance of prophecy; nor do I remember an instance of any one having been misled who followed his advice. He was sparing of his words, and despised what is called eloquence. Yet he was any thing but an unskillful writer; and though his works are more voluminous than those of any other author in the memory of ourselves or of our fathers, yet no theologian has yet existed whose style is characterized by greater purity, force, and judgment. His youthful studies, and a natural acuteness of intellect, strengthened by the habit of dictating, made him never at a loss for weighty and opposite language, and he wrote very much as he spoke. Retaining to the last the doctrines which he had taught in his youth, he had no retractions to make, a thing that can be affirmed of but few theologians of our age."

HIS HABITS.

Beza, in his French Life, adds a few other particulars of Calvin's habits. His weak digestion, and want of appetite, caused him to seek something more delicate than the ordinary fare which appeared at table. Sometimes in the middle of the day he would suck an egg and take a glass of wine. He would occasionally join his intimate friends in a game of quots, or *la clef*, or some other pastime not forbidden by the laws.—But this occurred very seldom; for he was generally occupied the whole day in writing or studying; except that, after dinner, he would walk about his room for a quarter of an hour, or perhaps half an hour, if he had any body to keep him company.

HIS STYLE.

Calvin's style, both in Latin and French, is remarkable for force, clearness, and facility. Like all men of truly deep thought, he never leaves his reader at a loss for his meaning. It is only the pretenders to profundity who puzzle by reflections which they have not the power to develop clearly in their own minds. His Latin style is not marked by unnecessary *serbiage*, merely for the sake of rounding a period, by any affectation of Ciceronian purity, the besetting snare of the writers of that age; and if it be truly remarked that it is the best test of modern Latin is that it should be read with facility and pleasure by a scholar, Calvin's may be pronounced excellent; there is hardly, perhaps, a sentence in his works that requires to be read twice in order to be understood. Bossuet draws the following parallel between him and Luther: "Let us then yield to Calvin, since he is so desirous of it, the glory of having written as any man of his age; nay, let us even place him, if you will, above Luther: for though Luther had a more lively and original turn of mind, Calvin, though inferior in genius, seemed to carry off the palm by study. In oral discourse Luther triumphed; but Calvin's pen was more correct, especially in Latin, and his style, which was more severe, was also more connected and refined. Both excellent in speaking their native tongue, and both possessed an extraordinary vehemence." To these testimonies might be added that of D'Alembert, and other more modern writers.

Calvin was a fair Greek scholar; though in this branch of learning he was undoubtedly surpassed by some of his contemporaries. His knowledge of Hebrew is said to have been only moderate. LORD BROUGHAM IN A FRENCH COURT.—We learn from Cannes. (South of France) where his castle is situated, that some of his legal rights having been contested, he appeared in person, before the Civil Court, to plead his cause in the French language. "The Cicero of England," says the latter, "had a brilliant audience, and shone by his vivacity, ability, professional skill, and the elegance of his French style. He electrified his hearers; the lawyers, judges, and visitors, including all the fashionable British at and near Cannes, crowded about him when he had done, to offer congratulation and homage. The luck of witnessing such a display of powers is rare for a provincial court." The noble Lord astonished the Bench and the Bar, particularly by his grand dissertation into which he launched, on the nature and sacred rights of property.—(Boston Mail.

THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

In the latest Letter, our London correspondent speaks in the following terms of this Exhibition, which is to be held in London next spring:

We are very glad to find that the great Industrial Exhibition which is to be held here in 1851 excites so much attention in the United States, as from the notices of it in your newspapers, we find to be the case. Mr. Lawrence's admirable letter to the American Institute, and the Circular in reply, signed by the Trustees and Officers of that Association, give great satisfaction here. The Royal Commissioners state that they shall award a space of two acres for the display of American produce and manufactures.

We have no doubt that our fellow-citizens will cause that surplus to be well covered with the natural and artificial productions of their country. It begins to be time, however, for some organized and well arranged concentration of action to be commenced. The Commissioners have also declared that the judges or juries to whom it is to be deposited, and the prizes of honors consequent to such merit, shall be selected from all nations and people taking part in such exhibition, and not from the English exhibitors only, as was feared might be the case. This decision has given great satisfaction. It has been thought that the articles exhibited from the United States might advantageously be classed under three heads, and the space allotted for their exhibition will afford room for such a classification. This arrangement has the approbation of Mr. Lawrence and other American friends to the Exhibition in London.

1. A classified and geographical arrangement of all valuable raw materials, either produced from the interior of the earth, or raised by cultivation from its surface; comprehending all minerals and metals, marbles, building stones, &c.; all varieties of cereal and other agricultural products, including cotton, rice, tobacco, the sugar cane, &c.; specimens of the wood of the various timber trees, and of ornamental wood for cabinet ware; the leaves and acorns of your numerous oaks; wool, silk, both in cocoons and in its developed shape in the skein, flax, hemp, &c.

2. Mechanical inventions and machinery, models, &c., of every description, and for every purpose. We think Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburg could produce working models and modes and plans which would elicit the admiration of the best judges in Europe. In agricultural implements we could show the most country many improvements. We need fear no rivals in our locomotive engines, cooking stoves, or printing presses, our planing, and tonguing, and grooving machines, our fire engines, &c. And we could show them models of our Nantucket and Northern schooner, our New York pilot boats, our Baltimore clippers, and our North River, and Ohio, and Mississippi steamers, which elicit great admiration. This is almost a boundless department. The above must suffice.

3. Manufactured articles of cotton, linen, wool, and silk; sugar, salt, wine, oil, &c.; bricks, lime, and cements; hats, saddlery, leather, glass, hardware, carpenter's tools, &c. The beautiful articles produced some years ago by the Springfield manufactory of Messrs. Ames & Co. have never been excelled by anything we have seen in Europe. Here again the field is most ample.

We have no fear that you will not be up and doing; but again we say, it is high time that something like a concerted and concentrated mode of action was agreed upon. We have said nothing about works of art, but we are sure that the beautiful cabinets of our Northern cities, and the piano fortes of Boston, New York, &c., would be objects of great interest and admiration to this great assemblage of produce and people. We want also the men and women of the United States to meet their brethren not only of England, but of Europe, to cultivate kind feelings, to improve each other's condition, morally, socially and politically, and to form a Peace Congress upon the wide platform of united industry and benevolent action.—National Intelligence.

COLUMBUS' SHIP JOURNAL. Columbus has left us some charming descriptions of his own discoveries—though it is only recently that we have obtained the knowledge of his own ship's journal, of his letters to the Treasurer Sanchez, to Donna Juana de la Torre, Governess of the infant Don Juan, and to Queen Isabella.

Humboldt has sought to show with how deep a feeling and perception of the forms and the beauty of nature the great discoverer was endowed, and how he described the face of the earth, and the new heaven which was

opened to his view, with a beauty and simplicity of expression which can only be appreciated by those who are familiar with the ancient force of the language itself.

The aspect and the physiognomy of the vegetation, the impenetrable thickets of the forest, in which one can hardly distinguish which are the flowers and leaves belonging to each stem, the wild luxuriance which clothed the humid shores—the rose colored flamingoes fishing at the mouth of the river, in the early morning and giving animation to the landscape, attract the attention of the old navigator, while sailing along the coast of Cuba, between the small Lucayan islands and the Jarduillos. Each newly discovered land appears to him more beautiful than those which he had before described—he complains that he cannot find words in which to record the sweet impressions which he has received.

"The loveliness of this new land far surpasses that of the Campina de Cordoba. The trees are all bright with ever verdant foliage, and perpetually laden with fruits. The plants on the ground are tall and full of blossoms. The breezes are mild like those in April in Castille—the nightingales sing more sweetly than I can describe. At night other small birds sing sweetly—and I also hear our grasshoppers and frogs. Once I came into a deeply enclosed harbor and saw high mountains which no eye had ever before seen, from which lovely waters streamed down.

The mountain was covered with firs, pines, and other trees of very various form and adorned with beautiful flowers. Ascending the river which poured itself into the bay, I was astonished at the cool shade, the crystal clear water, and the number of singing birds. It seemed as if I never could quit a spot so delightful as if a thousand tongues would fail to describe it, as if the spell bound hand would refuse to write."

THE BERKSHIRE PIG.

AN ELECTIONEERING ANECDOTE.

"The fact is, gentlemen," said one of the party who were enjoying themselves in a private room, over a glass of wine, and talking politics, "there are mighty few who know how the State of Louisiana was carried by the whigs during the Presidential campaign."

"How was it?" asked one of the party. "Well, I will tell you," said the speaker, who had a sly twinkling of humor in his eye. "During the campaign of '48, when the prominent advocates of democracy and whiggery were canvassing the State, one of the distinguished men of each party, met by appointment at a small village where the people were nearly equally divided in politics. The democrat spoke after the whig, and it was the general opinion that the democrat had carried the day.

After he had concluded his speech, the people were about to disperse, when a tall, raw-boned, ugly looking customer got on the stand and said, "Gentlemen, after you disperse, I want to say a word or two in reply to that last gentleman that talked." At first the crowd commenced hissing and hooting to put him down, but he wasn't one of the kind to stay put.

"Fellow citizens," shouted the stranger in a stentorian voice, "I will introduce myself to you as a Kentuckian.—[Shouts of hurrah for Kentucky.] They say Rome was once saved by the casting of geese; but I don't think the hissing of any of you will elect old Zack." This speech was received with rounds of applause and shouts of laughter.—He had won the crowd over on his side. They perceived at once that he was a character, and they became anxious to hear him.

"Fellow citizens," continued the Kentuckian, "I want a chance if you will give it to me, to put the gentleman that last talked about Gen. Cass, through a course of sprouts." [Laughter and cries of go on.] Here the stranger put both his hands into his pockets and drew out of one the Cleveland Plaindealer and out of the other the Nashville Union, and with a sort of serio-comic expression of countenance, said fellow citizens, you mustn't be down on me because I'm like a sawed plank in the rough. It's too late for me now to commence plaining my language, though I once had a pretty smart sprinkling of larnin, but I have always thought that when I was young I collapsed a flue and a right smart chance of it leaked out." He then read from the Plaindealer the most strenuous assurances to the democracy of the North that Gen. Cass was a Wilnot proviso man, and from the Union assurances just as positive that Gen. Cass is a pro-slavery man.]

"Now I am not good at speaking," continued the Kentuckian, "but the Michigan man in his position, puts me in mind of a little circumstance which happened in my neighborhood, in Kentucky, some time ago, which I must tell you. You all remember what a perfect mania prevailed some years ago on the subject of Durham calves, Berkshire pigs, South Down sheep, &c. Well, I had a neighbor by the name of Martin, who was an uncommon clever physician and an importer of fine stock—

One day the doctor stopped to get shod at neighbor Bird's the blacksmith's, who lived about two miles from the doctor's house. The doctor commenced about his beautiful Berkshire pig, and told the blacksmith in a fit of liberality that he would give him a pig of the next litter that old 'Su' had.

In the course of two months or such a matter, he called at the shop and told neighbor Bird that 'Su' had had a fine litter, and to send and get his pig. So Bird posts his man Bob off with his wife's large willow basket to get the pig. Between Bird's and Martin's, Sam Smith, who was a great quip, kept a little grocery, and seeing Bob coming post haste on his master's horse, 'Sold Tom,' with the basket on his arm, he sang out, 'hallo Bob, where are you going in such a hurry this morning?'

"I'm going to massa Doctor Martin's to get Massa Tom's Berkshire pig, what massa doctor promised massa Tom de last time he shod de horse," said the negro as he reined in his animal. "Well, Bob, you must stop as you come back and let me see the pig." "Dat I will massa Sam; dat I will," and away he went at the top of 'old Tom's' speed.—In less than an hour he returned with a genuine swine, and alighting at the grocery, he lifted the cover of the basket, and to the astonishment of the grocery man, who imagined the Berkshire to be something more than a mere hog, exhibited a beautiful specimen of a jet black pig. An idea struck Sam Smith to play a joke on Bob, and knowing his propensity to imbibe, told him to go in the grocery and get a dram. While Bob was gone, Sam Smith ran around the back of the house and got a little black pup nigh about the same left and took the pig out of the basket and put the pup in. When Bob came out and mounted his nag, Sam Smith handed him the basket and off he went. On arriving at home the blacksmith asked him if he had got the pig. "Yes, massa, and a very fine pig he is too," said Bob, lifting up the cover; black as a coal when to the utter astonishment of Bob and Bird, there lay a little black curly puppy. "Is that a Berkshire pig?" asked the blacksmith in amazement; why is it a pup?" "Bless de Lord," said Bob, "he be pig when I put him in the basket but he change to pup?" "Take him back, said Bird, highly indignant, and tell Dr. Martin that I don't want to be fooled with his puppies, and if he wants to give a Berkshire pig to any one, let him give a Berkshire pig to me."

Bob started back, and naturally enough stopped at the grocery to relate his mishap to Smith, who heard him out with a countenance expressive of wonder, at the same time doing his best to control his increasing desire to burst into fits. "Well get de boy," said the grocer, "and take another dram."

Bob didn't require a second invite, and while he was getting his 'hallo face,' the grocer took the pup from the basket, and put back the pig. "Massa Sam," said Bob, coming out to mount his horse, "I am mighty obfuscated about this pig. First I denk him pig. I knew he is pig first, but denk I know he is pup too." "Amn't you certain, Massa Sam, that he was pig first?" asked Bob, as he mounted his critter. "I'll swear to it," replied Smith, and away Bob rode for the doctor's.

On arriving at the house, Bob delivered his message, but the doctor seeming somewhat incredulous as to the truth of the story, Bob with a flourish of insolent veracity opened the lid of the basket, when lo! there was the identical pig that he had started with. Bob stood transfixed, and with eyes protruded and mouth open remarked, "for God taint no use, Massa, he be pup or pig jus' as he pleases." The crowd became convulsed with laughter, and gave the Kentuckian three cheers. The fellow was hired to tell the same story in the Democratic parishes, which he did with such powerful effect that the Whigs carried the state.—N. O. Pic.

Political.

LETTER FROM MR WEBSTER, IN REPLY TO A LETTER FROM CITIZENS OF NEWBURYPORT.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1850. Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 5th of April, approving the sentiments of my speech, delivered in the Senate on the 7th of March last. As considerable difference of opinion prevails in Massachusetts on the subject of this speech, it is grateful to receive, in a letter so respectfully and honorably signed, opinions so decidedly concurring with my own.

Circumstances have occurred, within the last twenty years, to create a new degree of feeling at the North, on the subject of slavery; and from being considered, as it was at the adoption of the Constitution, mainly as a political question, it has come to be regarded with unusual warmth as a question of religion and humanity. It is obvious enough that the Government of the United States has no control over slavery, as it exists in the several States. Its proper jurisdiction in this respect, is confined to its own territory, except so far as it is its duty to see that part of the Constitution which respects the surrender of fugitive slaves, be carried fairly and honestly into execution.

The Constitution of the United States, in the second section of the 4th article declares, "A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime." "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." The provision of the Constitution appears to have met with little exception or opposi-

tion, or, none at all, so far as I know, in Massachusetts. Every body seems to have regarded it as necessary and proper. The members of the convention that voted for adopting the Constitution were particularly jealous of every article and section, which might be construed as infringing on personal liberty. Every page of their debates evinces this spirit. And yet I do not remember that any one of them found the best fault with this provision. The opponents and detractors of the Constitution of this day have sharper eyes for detecting dangers to liberty than General Thompson, H. B. 21,000, and Major Nasson had, in 1787; or any of the friends of John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and other friends of the Constitution; and among them the very eminent ones, who were delegates in that Convention from Newburyport, Rufus King, Benjamin Greenleaf, Theophilus Parsons, and Jonathan Titcomb.

The latter clause quoted above, it may be worth while to remark, was borrowed, in substance, from the colonies and States, in that Convention from Newburyport, Rufus King, Benjamin Greenleaf, Theophilus Parsons, and Jonathan Titcomb. The latter clause quoted above, it may be worth while to remark, was borrowed, in substance, from the colonies and States, in that Convention from Newburyport, Rufus King, Benjamin Greenleaf, Theophilus Parsons, and Jonathan Titcomb.

It is also agreed, that if any servant run away from his master into any other of these federated jurisdictions, that, in such cases upon the certificate of one magistrate in the State of New England, and one in the State of New York, or upon other due proof, the said servant shall be delivered, either to his master, or to any other that pursues, and brings such certificate of proof." And in the Articles of Agreement, entered into in 1650, between the New England Colonies and the delegates of Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New Netherland, it is stipulated that the same way and course concerning fugitives should be observed between the English Colonies and the Dutch, as has been established in the Articles of Confederation, between the English Colonies themselves.

On the 12th of February, 1793, under the administration of Gen. Washington, Congress passed an act for carrying into effect the stipulations of the Articles of Confederation, in relation to fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters.

The first two sections of this law provide for the case of fugitives from justice, and that whoever, by the laws of any State, or territory, shall demand any person as a fugitive from justice of the executive authority of any State or territory to which such person shall have fled, and shall produce the copy of an indictment, or other legal process, charging the person so demanded, with having committed treason, felony, or other crime, certified as authentic by the governor or chief magistrate of the State or territory from whence the person so demanded, shall be taken, or by the executive authority of the State or territory to which such person shall have fled, to cause him or her to be arrested or secured, and notice of the arrest to be given to the executive authority making such demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear; but if no such agent shall appear within six months, the prisoner may be discharged, and all costs or expenses incurred by the State or territory from which the fugitive, shall be paid by the State or territory making the demand. And that any agent who shall receive such fugitive into his custody, shall be authorized to transport him to the State or territory from whence he fled, or to the State or territory to which he is demanded, and to cause the same to be done, and to receive for such person a certificate of the State or territory to which he is taken, and upon proof, to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate, either by oral testimony, or by written declaration before a qualified magistrate of any such State or territory, that the person so seized or arrested does, under the laws of the State or territory from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge or magistrate, to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his agent or attorney, which shall be sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labor to the State or territory from which he or she fled, or to the State or territory to which he or she is demanded, and to 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